

**TABLE 1.1 Real GDP<sup>1</sup>**

(percent change from previous year)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015	2016	2017	2018
			Estimates	Projections			Percentage point differences from June 2016 projections			
<b>World</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
<b>Advanced economies</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
United States	2.4	2.6	1.6	2.2*	2.1*	1.9*	0.2	-0.3	0.0*	0.0*
Euro Area	1.2	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	0.4	0.0	-0.1	-0.1
Japan	0.3	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.1
<b>Emerging and developing economies (EMDEs)</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Commodity exporting EMDEs	2.1	0.4	0.3	2.3	3.0	3.1	0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.0
Other EMDEs	6.0	6.0	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.8	0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1
Other EMDEs excluding China	4.5	5.0	4.3	4.6	5.0	5.1	0.3	-0.4	-0.3	-0.1
East Asia and Pacific	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
China	7.3	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Indonesia	5.0	4.8	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Thailand	0.8	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.3
Europe and Central Asia	2.3	0.5	1.2	2.4	2.8	2.9	0.6	0.0	-0.1	0.0
Russia	0.7	-3.7	-0.6	1.5	1.7	1.8	0.0	0.6	0.1	-0.1
Turkey	5.2	6.1	2.5	3.0	3.5	3.7	2.1	-1.0	-0.5	-0.1
Poland	3.3	3.9	2.5	3.1	3.3	3.4	0.3	-1.2	-0.4	-0.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.9	-0.6	-1.4	1.2	2.3	2.6	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.2
Brazil	0.5	-3.8	-3.4	0.5	1.8	2.2	0.0	0.6	0.7	1.0
Mexico	2.3	2.6	2.0	1.8	2.5	2.8	0.1	-0.5	-1.0	-0.5
Argentina	-2.6	2.5	-2.3	2.7	3.2	3.2	0.4	-1.8	-0.4	0.2
Middle East and North Africa	3.3	3.2	2.7	3.1	3.3	3.4	0.4	-0.1	0.0	-0.1
Saudi Arabia	3.6	3.5	1.0	1.6	2.5	2.6	0.1	-0.9	-0.4	0.2
Iran, Islamic Rep.	4.3	1.7	4.6	5.2	4.8	4.5	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1
Egypt, Arab Rep. <sup>2</sup>	2.9	4.4	4.3	4.0	4.7	5.4	0.2	1.0	-0.2	0.1
South Asia	6.7	6.8	6.8	7.1	7.3	7.4	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1	0.0
India <sup>3</sup>	7.2	7.6	7.0	7.6	7.8	7.8	0.0	-0.6	-0.1	0.1
Pakistan <sup>2</sup>	4.0	4.0	4.7	5.2	5.5	5.8	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.7
Bangladesh <sup>2</sup>	6.1	6.6	7.1	6.8	6.5	6.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	-0.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.7	3.1	1.5	2.9	3.6	3.7	0.1	-1.0	-1.0	-0.7
South Africa	1.6	1.3	0.4	1.1	1.8	1.8	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.2
Nigeria	6.3	2.7	-1.7	1.0	2.5	2.5	0.0	-2.5	-2.5	-1.5
Angola	5.4	3.0	0.4	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.2	-0.5	-1.9	-2.5
<b>Memorandum items:</b>										
<b>Real GDP<sup>1</sup></b>										
High-income countries	1.9	2.2	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.7	0.3	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Developing countries	4.4	3.6	3.5	4.4	4.8	4.9	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
Low-income countries	6.2	4.8	4.7	5.6	6.0	6.1	0.0	-0.6	-0.7	-0.6
BRICS	5.1	3.8	4.3	5.1	5.4	5.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
World (2010 PPP weights)	3.5	3.3	3.0	3.5	3.7	3.7	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
<b>World trade volume<sup>4</sup></b>	3.7	2.8	2.5	3.6	4.0	3.9	0.0	-0.5	-0.3	-0.2
<b>Commodity prices</b>										
Oil price <sup>5</sup>	-7.5	-47.3	-15.1	28.2	8.4	4.6	0.0	4.1	6.3	1.9
Non-energy commodity price index	-4.6	-15.0	-2.6	1.4	2.2	2.1	0.0	2.5	-0.9	-0.1

Source: World Bank.

Notes: PPP = purchasing power parity. World Bank forecasts are frequently updated based on new information. Consequently, projections presented here may differ from those contained in other Bank documents, even if basic assessments of countries' prospects do not differ at any given moment in time. Country classifications and lists of Emerging Market and Developing Economies (EMDEs) are presented in Annex Table 1. BRICS include: Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa.

1. Aggregate growth rates calculated using constant 2010 U.S. dollars GDP weights.

2. GDP growth values are on a fiscal year basis. Aggregates that include these countries are calculated using data compiled on a calendar year basis. Pakistan's growth rates are based on GDP at factor cost. The column labeled 2017 refers to FY2016/17.

3. The column labeled 2016 refers to FY2016/17.

4. World trade volume for goods and non-factor services.

5. Simple average of Dubai, Brent, and West Texas Intermediate.

For additional information, please see [www.worldbank.org/gep](http://www.worldbank.org/gep).

\* The U.S. forecasts do not incorporate the effect of policy proposals by the new U.S. administration, as their overall scope and ultimate form are still uncertain. However, simulations indicate that the large reductions in corporate and personal income taxes suggested by the new administration could—if fully implemented and without consideration of any other policy changes—increase both U.S. GDP growth and global growth above baseline projections in 2017 and 2018. See the "Risks to the outlook" section of Chapter 1 for further details.